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notified the customhouse authorities at San Francisco not to allow any guns to be shipped from this country to the insurgents in China.

The irrigation bill was reported to the house April 7. It has been amended so as to make it conform to the views of the president and the large portion of the country that stood with him in opposition to its first form.

The committee on foreign affairs announced that they will make a favorable report on the Sulzer resolution, calling for all information in the possession of the administration with regard to the alleged British camp at Port Chalmette, La.

The house committee on banking and currency has ordered a favorable report on the Fowler financial bill. This measure provides that the government is "to maintain the gold standard, provide an elastic currency, equalize the rates of interest throughout the country, and further amend the national banking laws."

At a meeting of the senate committee on the Philippines, much displeasure was expressed at Secretary's Root's action withholding reports from those islands which are considered very important. A resolution was adopted calling upon the secretary of war to report any and all information he may have from General Chaffee.

On April 7 the house passed the Chinese exclusion bill, after the adop-

tion of several amendments. One of these excludes all Chinese of mixed blood and another prohibits the employment of Chinese sailors on American ships. The bill reenacts all the existing exclusion laws and extends them to the Philippines and other possessions of the United States.

On March 15 the house adopted a resolution calling upon the secretary of war to give all information in his possession in regard to the transport service between San Francisco and the Philippines. Secretary Root answered April 8, showing that great corruption existed in the service, and gives reports and facts to substantiate these charges.

A recent dispatch from Manila announces the arrest of the editor of Freedom, a newspaper publication in that city, in the charge of sedition, because of certain articles printed in his paper reflecting on the civil government there. A mass meeting was held and it was resolved to send a cable message to President Roosevelt in regard to the matter.

The now famous merger case involving the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways, has been taken before the United States supreme court for trial. Former Attorney General Griggs appeared for the railroads and he denied all basis of action. The case was brought by Attorney General Stratton of the state of Washington and is practically the same case that was recently tried in Minnesota.

The house passed the senate bill extending the charters of national banks twenty years on April 7, by a vote of 117 to 48. The debate on the measure was brief, the democrats being taken completely by surprise, and though they made an attempt to filibuster against the bill, it was not successful. Mr. Fowler of New Jersey explained that the bill would extend the charters of 650 national banks, representing a capital of \$123,753,300.

The United States supreme court through an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, sustained the right of Kansas in the irrigation controversy between that state and Colorado. The suit involved the right of Colorado to appropriate the waters of the Arkansas river for purposes of irrigation, which right Kansas contested. This decision is important in its bearing on the irrigation bill now before the house.

On April 10 the suppressed report of Governor Gardener of the province of Tayabas, Philippine islands, was made public. This is the report referred to by General Miles in his correspondence with the secretary of war. According to this report the Americans are charged with great cruelty and abuse of the Filipinos in that province, and it is pointed out that unless better treatment is accorded the natives, the last vestige of loyalty to the United States will be lost.

The revised house bill establishing

civil government in the Philippines was perfected and reintroduced in the committee by Chairman Cooper April 8, and this revised measure was presented to the house April 11. This bill differs from the senate measure in that it provides a complete form of civil government to go into effect when the war terminates. It further provides that all legislative power shall be vested in two houses, the Philippine commission to be appointed by the president and the Philippine assembly. The census is to be taken within thirty days after the promulgation of peace. Thereafter the islands are to be divided into election districts and the regular way of electing on a branch of the legislature is provided.

**CUBAN RECIPROCITY.**

The fight in the house over the Cuban reciprocity measure has come to be a "catch as catch can" proposition. The republicans are greatly divided on the question. There is also division among the democrats, but it is reported that when the measure reaches the senate, the democrats of that body will present a united front acting upon a well defined policy.

An Associated Press dispatch under date at Washington, April 10, says: The report of the house committee on insular affairs on the bill for the administration of civil affairs in the Philippines was filed today by Chairman Cooper.

It says now is the opportune time